

androgynous; but they are perhaps more nearly allied to *Gasteropteron* or the *Bullidæ*. The systematic position seems to me not sufficiently clear.

The relation between the pulmoniferous *Auricula* with a marine larva and the marine branchiferous *Pyramidella* requires further observation. Quoy and Gaimard have pointed out their affinity.

The relation between a rostrum (not retractile) and a proboscis or haustellum (retractile) is not yet sufficiently understood. Perhaps there is no other difference than between a long and short siphon. *Strombus* appears to make a transition between the two, and seems to approach most to *Cypræa*.

XLIII.—*Description of four new Species of Butterflies in the Collection of the British Museum.* By A. G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

1. *Anthocharis Leo*.

Upperside—*front wings* snowy-white, with a pale orange patch on the inner margin, bounded above by the third median nervule; base greyish; apex and a subapical line grey; nervures black: *hind wings* snowy white, suffused with orange on the front margin.

Body grey; head and prothorax yellowish.

Underside white, tinted with ochreous, darker at the apex of front wings and front margin of hind wings; a curved line of small indistinct brown spots crosses the hind wings just below the middle.

Expanse of wings 1 inch 9 lines.

Hab. White Nile.

2. *Danais Mariana*.

Upperside—*front wings*, basal half, an irregular subapical band, a small spot on the costa just beyond the middle, and two marginal spots between the median nervules sap-green; apical half and nervures rich brown, its inner outline angularly and irregularly notched: *hind wings*, basal half sap-green, tapering towards the termination of the upper disco-cellular nervule, with an angular and irregular outline; apical half and inner marginal nervures rich brown; other nervures reddish.

Body brown; head reddish, spotted with white; antennæ black.

Underside—*front wings* as above, but with three additional small marginal green spots and paler-coloured nervures; *hind wings* as above, but with two submarginal rows of pale-green spots placed in fours between the nervures along the hind margin, and the nervures margined with brown.

Body: thorax brown, spotted with green; palpi green; abdomen olivaceous brown.

Expanse of wings 1 inch 11 lines.

Hab. New Caledonia.

3. *Diadema Mena*.

Hestina Mena, Moore, MS.

Upperside—*front wings* pale greenish; nervures, end of cell, and a submarginal band along the hind margin broadly rich brown; two indistinct inner submarginal bands of brown scales: *hind wings* pale ochreous, nervures rich brown; a submarginal row of brown lunules between the nervures along the hind margin.

Body brown above; head and thorax streaked with ochreous; antennæ black.

Underside—*front wings* pale greenish; end of cell, base of nervures, an indistinct band of scales between the nervures just beyond the cell, and an indistinct submarginal row of spots along the hind margin brown; termination of nervures fulvous: *hind wings* pale ochreous; nervures brown; a submarginal band of indistinct brown spots between the nervures along the hind margin; front margin darker ochreous.

Body rich brown; tibiæ and tarsi of front legs and tarsi of middle and hind legs alternately brown and white.

Expanse of wings 3½ inches.

Hab. North India.

This insect was named by Mr. Frederick Moore, of the Indian Museum.

4. *Heterochroa Lydia*.

Upperside rich brown, with a central white band, faintly tinted with violaceous, extending, entire, from the first discoidal nervure of the front to the anal angle of the hind wings, continued above the first discoidal to the subcostal nervure in the form of two minute and indistinct white spots; a large angular orange blotch near the apex of the front wings, extending from the costa to the first discoidal nervure; a small orange blotch at the anal angle of hind wings; two submarginal dark-brown bands, interrupted by the nervures, near the hind margin of front wings, and three similar bands on the hind wings; base irrorated with orange scales; cell of front wings crossed by five equidistant, oblique, black lines, the one nearest the base more oblique than the others, extending half across the cell; three similar short black lines below the cell; hind-wing cell only crossed by two black lines, and closed by a third; inner margin pale brown.

Body olivaceous; head fulvous; antennæ black, tipped with fulvous.

Underside—central band extending to the costa, but interrupted near it by the nervures, which are fulvous, otherwise as above; base silvery, crossed by two pinkish bands margined with brick-red, the outer one lying close to the central band, except at the costa of the front wings; base of hind and cell of front wings crossed by an oblique brick-red dash: front wings with a subapical patch, creamy above, white and very narrow below, interrupted by the nervures; apex fulvous; the remainder of the apical half of the front wings pale brown, interrupted by the nervures, and varied with white lunules between the subcostal and second and third median nervures: apical half of hind wings violaceous outwardly, pale brown inwardly, the brown portion crossed longitudinally by a brick-red fascia; a lunulate, submarginal, fulvous line along the hind margin, an orange spot at the anal angle, and a small black lunule near it.

Body dirty cream-coloured.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Hab. Honduras.

Closely allied to *Heterochroa Iphicla*, Linn., differing from it *above* in having the central band produced above the first median nervule, the subapical orange patch much more angular, and the submarginal bands more interrupted; *below*, the basal bands are wider apart, the white submarginal lunules are fewer in number, the submarginal bands less curved, more regular, and not so much interrupted, the anal orange patch on the hind wing is much nearer to the margin, and the central band much more regular in outline.

XLIV.—*Remarks on Prof. H. J. Clark's Peridinium cypripedium.*

By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c.

IN the last two Numbers of the 'Annals' (viz. 94 and 95) are contained the description and illustrations of an animalcule called by Professor Clark *Peridinium cypripedium*; and no microscopical inquirer into such organisms can have read it, in connexion with his figures, without admiration and hope of future contributions of the kind from the same author.

Prof. Clark, however, not unlike those who have preceded him in such investigations, has confounded two kinds of infusoria, which, although extremely alike, nevertheless belong, one to the animal, and the other to the vegetable side of the imaginary line which divides the two great kingdoms of organized beings. Nor would this confusion have been made had the authors of